Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1794. [N° 1701.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the (LONDON) *MORNING CHRONICLE, of September* 12.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

BEING two or three Sundays ago at my parish church, I was edified with a very pious and loyal discourse by our worthy rector, whose merits have lately been rewarded by a prebendal stall and a sinecure. The text, "Fear God and honour the King," naturally ushered in all the usual topics of the duty of submission, the dangers of innovation, and so forth; in all which doctrines I perfectly acquiesced: But, when the learned Doctor repeatedly told us, that we were bound to obedience, because "Kings are God's Vicegerents," I could not help pausing a while to consider of it. The proposition was not quite to my mind; but I had not then time accurately to examine its import. On my return, it still dwelt on my memory. I looked at it on all sides, but without being able thoroughly to satisfy myself. At length, happening to be honoured with a visit from my pastor, I ventured to break the matter to him; and the following dialogue ensued between us.—

Querist.—I am sensible, Doctor, that it is your business at church to speak, and mine only to hear; yet I could not help wishing, when I had the happiness of attending on your excellent Sermon, last Sunday, that I had been permitted to mention a doubt which occurred to me. It was, concerning the propriety of applying the title of *God's Vicegerents* to *Kings*.

Doctor.—Why, what have you to object to that, my friend?

Q.—I thought I recollected Dr. Johnson's definition of the word Vicegerent; and on coming home I noted it down. Here it is. *A Vicegerent* is, "one who is entrusted with the power of the superior by whom he is deputed."

D.—Very well; and, as I recollect, he quotes passages from the great Lord Bacon, and the learned Bishop Spratt, in which Kings are, in this sense, called the Vicegerents of Heaven.

Q.—He does. I find, then, I am to understand two things: that God no longer exercises the Government of this world himself; and that he has communicated his powers of governing to Kings, as his Deputies.

D.—No, no; not entirely so, neither.

Q.—I confess I do not see how this inference can be avoided; for neither can authority be entrusted and retained at the same time, nor can it be exercised by Deputy, without communicating sufficient powers for the purpose.

D.—You urge the definition too closely. No one ever pretended that Kings participated in all the powers of the Almighty. Can they thunder, or lighten, or rain? It would be blasphemy to suppose it.

Q.—This is no blasphemy of mine, I assure you, Doctor. But in what sense, then, are they at all the Vicegerents of Deity?

D.—In that of moral Governors, being "a terror to evil doers, and the praise of them that do well."

Q.—But the moral Government of the Deity, I presume, is exercised by means of his moral attributes. Kings, therefore, as his Deputies, must possess these. They are, then, perfectly wise, holy, just and good.

D.—Hold, hold! this opinion is as blasphemous as the former.

Q.—You alarm me, Doctor; I shall not know how to speak of Kings. Is it possible to think too highly of the Vicegerents of God himself?—of the Louis's and Charles's of the last age, or the Fredericks and Catharines of the present?

D.—This is all talking upon mistaken notions: Kings, as *men*, are only like other men; but, as *Kings*, they are the instruments of God's providence, in governing the world; and therefore ought not to be resisted.

Q.—Instruments! this is a very different idea indeed, from that of Vicegerents: but now I think of it, it is a good deal similar to that given by the loyal and religious Poet, Dryden, in the lines quoted by Johnson;—

Some Tyrant King, the terror of his age—
The type, and true Vicegerent *of thy rage.*

D.—Well; that is true enough of a *Tyrant King*.

Q.—But why should not a Tyrant King be resisted, as well as a Seditious Subject? What commission can he shew for the sole right of doing mischief?

D.—This discussion would lead us too far: but, in the mean time, I will give you, in a compendious form, my idea of this Vicegerency of Heaven subsisting in Kings. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is Vicegerent of King George, is he not?

Q.—Yes.

D.—And yet he is far from possessing the same powers. He often cannot make a Custom house officer, without instructions from home. It is, however, treason to oppose him in the proper exercise of his delegated authority.

Q.—But your comparison, Doctor, fails in this: the Lord Lieutenant has his commission to shew, under the hands and seal of his principal; and, if he wants instructions, there is a visible medium through which he may derive them—a Secretary of State, a Privy Council, and the like; but I know nothing of this sort, between a King and God Almighty.

D.—No!—What do you think *our order* is made for? Are not *we* the legitimate medium between Heaven and Earth; cannot *we* give and revoke commissions? Are not *we* entrusted with a body of instructions, by which Kings are to govern, as well as subjects to obey?

Q.—I beg your pardon;—I did not think of that.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
5 FRUCTIDOR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

A DEPUTATION from the Colonists of St. Domingo desired to be heard against the Commissioners, Polverel and Santhonax, whom they represented as having fomented rebellion, pillage, and royalty in the island.

Several Members defended the Commissioners, and the matter was referred to the Committees of Public Safety, Marine and Colonies.

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The Envoy from the Republic of Geneva, with the Secretaries of Legation, was introduced, and after a speech, which was loudly applauded, presented his Letters of Credit.

IN THE NAME OF THE NATION, THE SYNDICS AND COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF GENEVA, TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"Very dear and good friends. In execution of the law of Feb. 12, 1794, which ordains that the Republic of Geneva will continue to keep a permanent Minister with the French Republic, the Sovereign Assembly has chosen citizen Etienne-Salomon Reybaz to reside with you in quality of Minister, and to present an assurance of our sincere desire to maintain and cultivate the connexions of Geneva with your Republic. Our experience of the zeal, capacity, knowledge and patriotism of Citizen Reybaz, who has hitherto held this place, authorises us to think that his nomination by the nation itself, cannot but be agreeable to you. In this persuasion, very dear and good friends, we request you to grant him entire confidence, in whatever he shall be instructed to say to you on our part, and above all, when he shall express to you the wishes of the Genevese Republic for the prosperity of the French Republic, and its desire to concur in whatever may contribute to your happiness.

"Done at Geneva, under the Great Seal of the Republic, May 18, 1794, the second year of the Genevese Equality."

Decreed that Citizen Reybaz be acknowledged as Minister from the Republic of Geneva.

The President to the People of Geneva.

"The descendants of William Tell demand the friendship of the powerful and generous People whom we represent. Geneva is free, and therefore our friends and ally. In the time of the despots of France, traitors decorated with pompous titles, conspired in this very Palace, reducing the country of Rousseau to slavery. We have made it the temple of the union of nations, and their sure asylum against tyranny. Your colours and those of America, united forever to the three coloured standard, form the bolts of the thunder which we are directing against tottering Thrones, the ruin of which, the crimes of Kings will complete, and all Europe shall soon cherish the Reign of Liberty. Enjoy the sweet emotion excited by your presence in the National Convention, and receive the fraternal embrace, which I offer you in the name of the French People."

The minister advanced to receive the embrace, and the Members stood up and waved their hats, with cries of Long live Liberty!

Ordered that the speech of the Minister of Geneva, and the answer of the President, be printed and translated into all languages.

JOHN DERRY—"You have ordered that the ashes of Rousseau should be transferred to the Pantheon. This decree has not been executed. Rousseau, it has been said, had weaknesses in his private life, and faults have been searched for in his writings. Rousseau has paid his tribute to humanity; and if we mean to place in the Pantheon none but men exempt from human frailty, we may now shut the gates of it for ever. Let him who has less of human frailty than Rousseau, who has rendered more important services to liberty, answer me. At the moment when two free nations are pledging mutual faith, it is worthy of the French Nation to give this proof of good will and esteem for one of the Citizens of Geneva. I move that the Committee of Public Instruction report within ten days on the translation of Rousseau's ashes to the Pantheon."—Applauded and decreed.

August 24.

On a report of the Committees of Agriculture and Domains, decreed that all persons may gather fruit and mast in the national forests and woods that belong to the Nation.

Oudot said that the fire which had happened at the Abbey of St. Germains, and which had consumed one of the finest libraries of books in Paris, ought to be a lesson to a Government that protects the arts. Such accidents were unavoidable by human vigilance. In the ancient order of things, manuscripts and precious books were esteemed only in proportion as they were rare, not because their exclusive possession flattered the puerile vanity of those who possessed them. Republicans appreciate things in a very different manner; when books are good, they become more precious to them in proportion as they are common, and as they thereby become useful to a greater number of our fellow creatures. According to this notion we ought to multiply all the manuscripts and rare books, which contain useful ideas and discoveries, that may assist the progress of the sciences and the arts. We ought to have no monopoly of this sort; it is perfect aristocracy. I demand therefore that the Committee of Public Instruction shall be ordered to propose immediately the plan of a commission charged to examine all the unique and rare books and manuscripts, in the possession of the Republic, that they may extract, print, and publish all that may be useful, and that may contribute to the progress and perfection of the arts, and to the regeneration of manners.

The Convention decreed this proposition, and ordered that the Committee of Public Instruction should make a report on the subject in ten days.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A Special Commission under the Great Seal, for trying the persons now in custody on charges of Treason, arrived in town yesterday from the Lord Chancellor, who is now at Weymouth. The Commission, we understand, is to be opened in the course of next week, and Lord Chief Justice Eyre, of the Common Pleas, is to preside.

Private letters from Paris say, that it is the intention of the Committee of Public Safety, as soon as they have proved that they can keep possession of the Austrian Netherlands, to offer peace to the Allies, on condition of all conquests made by either side, since the commencement of the war, being restored. Such moderation is rather to be wished, than expected. The Emperor, Spain, Holland, Sardinia, would readily accede to such an offer, or at least feel that it must be considered by their subjects in too favourable a point of view to be rejected with safety; and our Ministers would hardly be able to persuade the Public, that the treasure and the blood of the Nation ought to be lavished, in support of any theories they have formed, as to what is the best Government for France.

The Count d'Artois did intend visiting London, but was fortunately told that if he set his foot on English ground, he would certainly be arrested by his creditors. The fear of being arrested prevented him from quitting the Russian frigate that brought him from Petersburgh; but he had been since led to believe that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act empowered the King's Ministers to suspend any other law they pleased.

The debts of the French Princes, contracted since they fled from France, are computed at more than a million sterling. If to this we add the immense sums remitted to them by the late French King, and what they received from foreign Courts, we shall find that they and their attendants were determined to maintain one part of the *Ancien Regime* in all its purity,—viz. the prodigal waste of money.

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ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Wednesday at twelve o'clock the President of the United States met both Houses of the Legislature, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

WHEN we call to mind the gracious indulgence of Heaven, by which the American People became a Nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power, and happiness, to which it seems destined; with the deepest regret do I announce to you, that during your recess, some of the Citizens of the United States, have been found capable of an insurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our Government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies to order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the Session of the year 1792. it was expedient to exercise the legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States, "to lay and collect excises." In a majority of the States scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four western counties of Pennsylvania a prejudice, fostered and embittered by the artifice of men who laboured for an ascendancy over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known that Congress did not hesitate to examine the complaints which were presented, and to relieve them as far as justice dictated or general convenience would permit. But the impression which this moderation made on the discontented did not correspond with what it deserved: the arts of delusion were no longer confined to the efforts of designing individuals.

The very forbearance to press prosecution was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to denounce threats against the officers employed. From a belief, that, by more formal concert their operation might be defeated; certain self created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself, were conforming themselves to the acts of excise; a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived, that every expectation from the tenderness which had hitherto been pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency, or irresolution in the government. Legal process was therefore delivered to the Marshal, against the rioters and delinquent distillers.

No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at *his* person, and the personal property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the Marshal, arrested him—and detained him, for some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Alleghany mountain; and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he *had* served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the Inspector, seized his papers of office—and finally destroyed by fire, his buildings and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the Inspector—to withstand by force of arms, the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, notified to me, that "in the Counties of Washington and Alleghany, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I sought and weighed what might best subdue the crisis. On the one hand the judiciary was pronounced to be stript of its capacity to enforce the laws: Crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without controul, the friends of government were insulted, abused and overawed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonor of such excesses—to encounter the expence, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition; were steps too delicate—too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed, therefore, the summoning the militia immediately into the field:—But I required them be held in readiness, that if my anxious endeavours to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless; military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the seventh of August last, was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of Commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorized to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations which had been excited in the Executive, and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent however, that without submission, coercion *must* be the resort; but to invite them at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accomodations as lay within the sphere of the executive power—pardon, too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania; upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the Commissioners marks their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by shewing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted; all of those who had committed, or abetted the tumults, did not subscribe the mild form, which was proposed as the atonement; and the indication of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general, nor conclusive to recommend or warrant a further suspension of the march of the Militia.

Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the Militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of the 25th of September last.

It was a task too difficult to ascertain with precision the lowest degree of force, competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to economy, and the ease of my fellow-citizens, belonging to the militia, it would have gratified me to accomplish such an estimate. My very great reluctance to ascribe too much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided inducement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt, and adequate in every view, and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quotas had been assigned to the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The Governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occation an opinion which justified a requisition to the other States.

As Commander in Chief of the Militia when called into actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a persuasion that the laws were secure from obstruction—that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable as have not embraced the proferred offers of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends of peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance which they ought always to receive, and, I trust, ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent; I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the Militia to their families and home. But succeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done—it being now confessed, by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit, inimical to all order has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have not been withholden; but every appearance assuring such an issue as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the Governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside; the stationing a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensible, whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others, who may have exposed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

Thirty days from the commencement of this session, being the legal limitation of the employment of the militia, Congress cannot be too early occupied with this subject.

Among the discussions which may arise from this aspect of our affairs, and from the documents which will be submitted to Congress, it will not escape their observation, that not only the Inspector of the Revenue, but their officers of the United States in Pennsylvania, have, from their fidelity in the discharge of their functions, sustained material injuries in their property. The obligation and policy of indemnifying them, are strong and obvious. It may also merit attention, whether policy will not enlarge this provision to the retribution of their Citizens, who, though not under the ties of office, may have suffered damage by their generous exertions for upholding the constitution and the laws. The amount, even if all the injured were included, would not be great; and, on future emergencies, the government would be amply repaid by the influence of an example, that he, who incurs a loss in its defence, shall find a recompence in its liberality.

While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquility, of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application, any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations; by furnishing additional proof, that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their inseparable union: That notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantage, the value of republican government, to behold the most and the least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiers; preeminently distinguished by being the army of the constitution; undeterred by a march of 300 miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I to omit acknowledging the efficacious and patriotic co-operation which I have experienced from the chief magistrates of the States, to which my requisitions have been addressed.

To every description indeed of citizens, let praise be given, but let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it too, for the sake of those, who from every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land. And when in the calm moments of reflection, they shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them *determine*, whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth that those, who rouse cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies, and accusations of the whole government.

Having thus fulfilled the engagement which I took, when I entered into office, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." On you, gentlemen, and the people by whom you are deputed, I rely for support.

In the arrangements to which the possibility of a similar contingency will naturally draw your attention, it ought not to be forgotten, that the militia laws have exhibited such striking defects, as could not have been supplied but by the zeal of our citizens. Besides the extraordinary expence, and waste, which are not the least defects—every appeal to those laws is attended with a doubt on its success.

The devising and establishing of a well-regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore, entertain a hope, that the present session will not pass, without carrying to its full energy the power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia; and thus providing, in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

As auxiliary to the State of our defence, to which Congress cannot too frequently recur, they will not omit to inquire, whether the fortifications which have been already licensed by law, be commensurate with our exigencies.

The intelligence from the army under the command of General Wayne, is a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians north of the Ohio. From the advices which have been forwarded, the advance he has made, must have damped the ardour of the savages, and weakened their obstinacy in waging war against the United States, and yet, even at this late hour, when our power to punish them, cannot be questioned, we shall not be unwilling to cement a lasting peace upon terms of candour, equity, and good neighbourhood.

Towards none of the Indian tribes, have overtures of Friendship been spared. The Creeks in particular are covered from encroachment by the interposition of the General Government, and that of Georgia. From a desire also to remove the discontents of the Six Nations, a settlement meditated at Presq'Isle on Lake Erie, has been suspended; and an agent is now endeavouring to rectify any misconceptions into which they may have fallen. But I cannot refrain from again pressing upon your deliberations, the plan which I recommended at the last session, for the improvement of harmony with all the Indians within our limits, by the fixing and conducting of Trading-houses, upon the principles then expressed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The time which has elapsed, since the commencement of our fiscal measures, has developed our pecuniary resources, so as to open the way for a definitive plan for the redemption of the public debt. It is believed that the result is such, as to encourage Congress to consummate the work without delay. Nothing can more promote the permanent welfare of the nation, and nothing would be more grateful to our constituents: Indeed, whatsoever is unfinished, of our system of public credit, cannot be benefited by procrastination, and so far as may be practicable, we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt, which must ultimately endanger all government.

An estimate of the necessary appropriations, including the expenditures into which we have been driven by the insurrection, will be submitted to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The Mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals, and considerable sums of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleasing prospect that the institution will at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility.

In subsequent communications, certain circumstances of our intercourse with foreign nations will be transmitted to Congress, however it may not be unseasonable to announce, that my policy in our foreign transactions, has been, to cultivate peace with all the world—To observe treaties with pure and absolute faith—to check every deviation from the line of impartiality: to explain what may have been misapprehended,—and correct what may have been injurious to any nation, and having thus acquired the right, to lose no time in acquiring the ability, to insist upon justice being done to ourselves.

Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations, to spread his holy protection over these United States, to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our constitution—to enable us at all times to root out internal sedition, and put invasion to flight—to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which his goodness has already conferred, and to verify the anticipations of this government being a safe-guard to human rights.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, Nov. 19th, 1794.

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Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

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Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Wednesday at twelve o'clock the President of the United States met both Houses of the Legislature, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

WHEN we call to mind the gracious indulgence of Heaven, by which the American People became a Nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power, and happiness, to which it seems destined; with the deepest regret do I announce to you, that during your recess, some of the Citizens of the United States, have been found capable of an insurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our Government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies to order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the Session of the year 1790. it was expedient to exercise the legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States, "to lay and collect excises." In a majority of the States scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four western counties of Pennsylvania a prejudice, fostered and embittered by the artifice of men who laboured for an ascendancy over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known that Congress did not hesitate to examine the complaints which were presented, and to relieve them as far as justice dictated or general convenience would permit. But the impression which this moderation made on the discontented did not correspond with what it deserved: the arts of delusion were no longer confined to the efforts of designing individuals.

The very forbearance to press prosecution was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to denounce threats against the officers employed. From a belief, that, by more formal concert their operation might be defeated; certain self created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself, were conforming themselves to the acts of excise; a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived, that every expectation from the tenderness which had hitherto been pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency, or irresolution in the government. Legal process was therefore delivered to the Marshal, against the rioters and delinquent distillers.

No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at *his* person, and the personal property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the Marshal, arrested him—and detained him, for some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Alleghany mountain; and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he *had* served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the Inspector, seized his papers of office—and finally destroyed by fire, his buildings and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the Inspector—to withstand by force of arms, the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, notified to me, that "in the Counties of Washington and Alleghany, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I sought and weighed what might best subdue the crisis. On the one hand the judiciary was pronounced to be stript of its capacity to enforce the laws: Crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without controul, the friends of government were insulted, abused and overawed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonor of such excesses---to encounter the expence, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition; were steps too delicate—too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed, therefore, the summoning the militia immediately into the field:—But I required them be held in readiness, that if my anxious endeavours to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless; military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the seventh of August last, was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of Commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorized to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations which had been excited in the Executive, and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent however, that without submission, coercion *must* be the resort; but to invite them at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accomodations as lay within the sphere of the executive power—pardon, too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania; upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

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Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside; the stationing a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensible, whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others, who may have exposed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

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BRIDGETOWN, (Barbados) Sept. 30.

C. Reed, late of the ſchooner Hope, who has returned here from America, informs, that on his arrival at Boſton in the above veſſel, he received great indignity from the populace, whoſe firſt ſalutation was the beſtowing on him a bucket of water, accompanied with all the polite epithets now in uſe in the Republican world.—They detained his veſſel as American property, notwithſtanding ſhe had been legally condemned as a prize to one of our cruiſers, and had been purchaſed by merchants of this town, who obtained for her a Britiſh regiſter, and let her on charter to go the voyage.

BALTIMORE, November 18.

Arrived on Sunday laſt, the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, from Gibraltar, which place he left the firſt of October. Capt. Smith paſſed, in the Gut, an Algerine cruiſer (the only one out) which he ſaw, two days after, captured and deſtroyed by two Portugueſe veſſels. He alſo informs us, that the Moors had ſent out from Tangiers and Salee, their rovers, to capture all the veſſels they met with, belonging to thoſe nations that had no Conſul to repreſent them. In conſequence of which a Ragufan veſſel had been captured and carried into Salee.

On Sunday arrived the French privateer Marat. We are informed that during her cruiſe, ſhe took four prizes; two of which have arrived. Alſo the brig —— bound from Liverpool to Port au-Prince, taken and brought into this port by a privateer ſchooner, from Guadaloupe.

PITTSBURG, November 8.

With ſincere pleaſure we announce the return of Major General Gibſon to this town. He is one of the gentlemen proſcribed by David Bradford and his aſſociates, in Auguſt laſt. Col. Nevill, Major Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Briſon, are expected here in a few days.

Times have taken a rapid change ſince the period above mentioned. At that time a nod from David Bradford was ſufficient to deſtroy a man or his property—he now, from the lateſt accounts, is wandering on the banks of the Ohio, with only a ſingle domeſtic. How are the mighty fallen.

From undoubted authority we are informed, that Governor Simcoe is recalled from the government of Upper Canada, by the Britiſh court.

ALBANY, November 20.

On Saturday laſt the Supreme Court roſe; but a very few criminals were tried, and none convicted. In the cauſe of Col. Harper againſt Judge Cooper, in an action of SLANDER, which has excited ſo much public attention, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with one hundred and fifty pounds damages. The counſel for the defendant have moved the court for a new trial, and the court, after hearing the arguments, have taken the motion under conſideration till the firſt day of next term.

William Cooper, Eſqr. is held up as a candidate for the fourth Congreſs of the United States, from the Weſtern Diſtrict of this ſtate.

NEWPORT, November 27.

A Letter from Philadelphia to Baltimore ſtates, that Mr. Morris, of that City, has arrived from London, with Deſpatches from Mr. JAY—and that Mr. Trumbull, his Secretary, informed Mr. Morris, the Weſtern Poſts were to be given up, and full Indemnification made to Americans for their Loſſes—a Treaty being nearly concluded.

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"We expect to be in Philadelphia in the Courſe of eight Days. Seven Hundred Foot, and four Troop of Horſe, are enliſted for *nine Months*—to be ſtationed at or near Pittſburgh. The Reſt of the Army will return immediately to their reſpective Homes."

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Laſt Thurſday Night, in a hard Gale of Wind at South, the Brig Dolphin, Capt. Moſher, from the Havannah, belonging to Meſſrs. Bourn & Wardwell, of Briſtol, loaded with Molaſſes, &c. ran aſhore a little to the Weſtward of Point Judith. She has ſince been got off without much Damage, except the Expence of taking out moſt of her Cargo, &c.

In the River Thames, the 12th September laſt, upwards of 120 American Flags were flying.

Richard Howell, Eſqr. is re elected Governor of New-Jerſey, and James Mott, Treaſurer.

MARRIED.]—At South Kingſtown, Mr. CHARLES BARKER, to Miſs POLLY HOLLOWAY, of the ſame Place.

—Mr. GEORGE SHEARMAN, to Miſs MARY POTTER, Daughter of Robert Potter, Eſq.

—At Providence, Mr. OLIVER BROWN, to Miſs SOPHIA BROWN, Daughter of Mr. Ichabod Brown.

DIED]—At his Seat near Princeton, on the 15th Inſt. in the 72d Year of his Age, the Rev. Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, Preſident of the College of New Jerſey. His Accompliſhments as the Man of Genius, the Scholar, the Chriſtian, the Divine and the Stateſman, are too well known to need Repetition; few Men have filled the ſeveral Places he held in Life with greater Dignity, or with more eminent and extenſive Uſefulneſs.

—On the 17th Inſt. at Philadelphia, in the 32d Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN SWAINE, late Partner of the Publiſher of the (New-York) Daily Advertiſer.

—At his Manhon Houſe, in the State of New York, PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Eſqr. of the Manor of Livingſton, in the County of Columnia.

—At Portſmouth, Mr. JOSEPH ANTHONY, in an advanced Age.

—Mrs. PATIENCE COREY, Widow of the late Mr. John Corey of that Town.

—In this Town, Mrs. ELIZABETH MARSH, Wife of Mr. Gould Marſh.

*** Being unexpectedly diſappointed of a Supply of Paper, we hope will apologize to our Cuſtomers for the late Publication this Week.*

BY Requeſt of his Excellency the Governor General of the Colony of Eſſequebo and Demerary, the Subſcriber informs all thoſe who intend for this Colony, to bring Certificates from the Cuſtom Houſe where they clear out, in what Country and Place they were born; otherwiſe they will not be permitted to remain in the Colony. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Demarary, October 6th, 1794.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Betſy, Gibbs,	Sag Harbour
—— Lydia, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Sally, Allin,	New-York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Siſſon,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Bowen,	Ditto
—— Freedom, York,	Portland
Brig Alfred, Harris,	Boſton
Sloop Defiance, Thurſton,	New-York
Ship William, Rathbone,	Jamaica
Brig Dolphin, Moſher,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New-York
—— Venus, Cole,	Ditto
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Preſident, Currie,	Providence
—— Polly, Eaſton,	Baltimore
—— Greenwich, Holden,	Alexandria
—— Lydia, Spencer,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Childs,	Charleſton
—— Roby, Weeden,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Borden,	Philadelphia
—— Ranger, Chace,	Plank Bridge
Sloop Betſy, Cranſton,	Newbern
—— Union, Peirce,	Ditto

SEED BARLEY.

FOR SALE 100 Buſhels (in ſmall Quantities to ſuit the Country) Price One Dollar per Buſhel.

The above was raiſed from imported Seed, is tolerably clean—the Grain much larger than the Kind generally cultivated—and appears to yield a better Crop.

Apply to SAMUEL ELAM.

Portſmouth, 22d November, 1794.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Seſſion, *A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of Nathan Barber, of Weſterly, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, repreſenting that Ichabod Babcock, of Weſterly aforeſaid, Yeoman, did on the 19th Day of July, *A. D.* 1776, mortgage certain Lands and Premiſes to him: That the Superior Court of Judicature, at their Term in ſaid County in April, *A. D.* 1780, upon a Bill of Equity filed by the ſaid Ichabod Babcock, entered up Judgment, that, upon Payment being made by the ſaid Ichabod Babcock into the Clerk's Office of the Sum of £ 116 16 Lawful Money, the ſaid Lands and Premiſes ſhould be diſcharged from the ſaid Mortgage: That the ſaid Sum was much leſs than the Principal due on the ſaid Mortgage: That ſeveral Years after the Judgment was recorded the Miſtake was diſcovered, the Record altered, and a ſufficient Sum put in, without Directions from the Court or any lawful Authority; and praying that the ſaid Judgment may be annulled, &c.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That this Petition be received, and referred to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly; that the Perſon in Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes abovementioned be notified, and all Perſons concerned be advertiſed in One of the Newport News Papers, then and there to appear, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of the ſaid Petition ought not to be granted.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation—Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

Newport Oct. 13, 1794

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS, Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

To be Let or Sold immediately,

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated in the lower Part of the Town, oppoſite the Still Houſe, formerly improved by Capt. HENRY HUNTER, with a Shop, Yard, a Well of Water, and a Garden, Stable and Woodhouſe adjoining.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM GYLES.

Newport, Nov. 3 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,
Next Houſe Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the ſhorteſt Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the ſingle Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Alſo Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be ſerved on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Deſpatch.

To prevent Impoſitions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Iſland, with a Square and Compaſs.*

Almoſt any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; alſo good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has alſo for SALE,
A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes,

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſqr. deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

South Kingſtown, October 24 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

*** Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to thoſe who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his ſincere Thanks.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbados) Sept. 30.

Capt. Reed, late of the schooner Hope, who has returned here from America, informs, that on his arrival at Boston in the above vessel, he received great indignity from the populace, whose first salutation was the bestowing on him a bucket of water, accompanied with all the polite epithets now in use in the Republican world.—They detained his vessel as American property, notwithstanding she had been legally condemned as a prize to one of our cruisers, and had been purchased by merchants of this town, who obtained for her a British register, and let her on charter to go the voyage.

BALTIMOREE, November 18.

Arrived on Sunday last, the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, from Gibraltar, which place he left the first of October. Capt. Smith passed, in the Gut, an Algerine cruiser (the only one out) which he saw, two days after, captured and destroyed by two Portuguese vessels. He also informs us, that the Moors had sent out from Tangiers and Salee, their rovers, to capture all the vessels they met with, belonging to those nations that had no Consul to represent them. In consequence of which a Ragusan vessel had been captured and carried into Salee.

On Sunday arrived the French privateer Marat. We are informed that during her cruise, she took four prizes; two of which have arrived. Also the brig —— bound from Liverpool to Port au-Prince, taken and brought into this port by a privateer schooner, from Guadaloupe.

PITTSBURG, November 2.

With sincere pleasure we announce the return of Major General Gibson to this town. He is one of the gentlemen proscribed by David Bradford and his associates, in August last. Col. Nevill, Major Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Brilon, are expected here in a few days.

Times have taken a rapid change since the period above mentioned. At that time a nod from David Bradford was sufficient to destroy a man or his property—he now, from the latest accounts, is wandering on the banks of the Ohio, with only a single domestic. How are the mighty fallen.

From undoubted authority we are informed, that Governor Simcoe is recalled from the government of Upper Canada, by the British court.

ALBANY, November 20.

On Saturday last the Supreme Court rose; but a very few criminals were tried, and none convicted. In the cause of Col. Harper against Judge Cooper, in an action of SLANDER, which has excited so much public attention, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with one hundred and fifty pounds damages. The counsel for the defendant have moved the court for a new trial, and the court, after hearing the arguments, have taken the motion under consideration till the first day of next term.

William Cooper, Esq; is held up as a candidate for the fourth Congress of the United States, from the Western District of this state.

NEWPORT, November 27.

A Letter from Philadelphia to Baltimore states, that Mr. Morris, of that City, has arrived from London, with Dispatches from Mr. JAY—and that Mr. Trumbull, his Secretary, informed Mr. Morris, the Western Posts were to be given up, and full Indemnification made to Americans for their Losses—a Treaty being nearly concluded.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the Army at the Westward, to his Friend in New-York.

"We expect to be in Philadelphia in the Course of eight Days. Seven Hundred Foot, and four Troop of Horse, are enlisted for *nine Months*—to be stationed at or near Pittsburgh. The Rest of the Army will return immediately to their respective Homes."

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Last Thursday Night, in a hard Gale of Wind at South, the Brig Dolphin, Capt. Mosher, from the Havannah, belonging to Messrs. Bourn & Wardwell, of Bristol, loaded with Molasses, &c. ran ashore a little to the Westward of Point Judith. She has since been got off without much Damage, except the Expence of taking out most of her Cargo, &c.

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Richard Howell, Esq; is re elected Governor of New-Jersey, and James Mott, Treasurer.

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—Mr. GEORGE SHEARMAN, to Miss MARY POTTER, Daughter of Robert Potter, Esq.

—At Providence, Mr. OLIVER BROWN, to Miss SOPHIA BROWN, Daughter of Mr. Ichabod Brown.

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—At Portsmouth, Mr. JOSEPH ANTHONY, in an advanced Age.

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—— Lydia, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Sally, Allin,	New-York
—— Romeo, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Sisson,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Bowen,	Ditto
—— Freedom, York,	Portland
Brig Alfred, Harris,	Boston
Sloop Defiance, Thurston,	New York
Ship William, Rathbone,	Jamaica
Brig Dolphin, Mosher,	Havanna
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Venus, Cole,	Ditto
—— Romeo, Peterson,	Do
—— President, Currie,	Providence
—— Polly, Easton,	Baltimore
—— Greenwich, Holden,	Alexandria
—— Lydia, Spencer,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Childs,	Charleston
——— Roby, Weeden,	Ditto
——— Eagle, Border,	Philadelphia
——— Ranger, Chace,	Plank Bridge
Sloop Betty, Cranston,	Newbern
—— Union, Peirce,	Ditto

SEED BARLEY.

FOR SALE 100 Bushels (in small Quantities to suit the County) Price One Dollar per Bushel.

The above was raised from imported Seed, is tolerably clean—the Grain much larger than the Kind generally cultivated—and appears to yield a better Crop.

Apply to SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 22d November, 1794.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Session, *A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of Nathan Barber, of Westerly, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, representing that Ichabod Babcock, of Westerly aforesaid, Yeoman, did on the 19th Day of July, *A. D.* 1776, mortgage certain Lands and Premises to him: That the Superior Court of Judicature, at their Term in said County in April, *A. D.* 1780, upon a Bill of Equity filed by the said Ichabod Babcock, entered up Judgment, that, upon Payment being made by the said Ichabod Babcock into the Clerk's Office of the Sum of £ 116 16 . Lawful Money, the said Lands and Premises should be discharged from the said Mortgage: That the said Sum was much less than the Principal due on the said Mortgage: That several Years after the Judgment was recorded the Mistake was discovered, the Record altered, and a sufficient Sum put in, without Directions from the Court or any lawful Authority; and praying that the said Judgment may be annulled, &c.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be received, and referred to the next Session of Assembly; that the Person in Possession of the Premises abovementioned be notified, and all Persons concerned be advertised in One of the Newport News Papers, then and there to appear, and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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Newport Oct. 13, 1794

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WILLIAM GYLES.

Newport, Nov. 3. 1794.

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RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
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A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

* *The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main-street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

THE Subscribers, the only present and acting Executors of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode-Island, Esq; deceased, hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Estate of the said Deceased for Adjustment and Settlement: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to close all Demands for or against said Estate within One Year from the Decease of their Testator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

South Kingstown, October 24. 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

*** Those Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to those who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his sincere Thanks.

From the (LONDON) *MORNING CHRONICLE.*

TO HAYDN.

WHO is the mighty master that can trace
Th' eternal lineaments of Nature's face?
'Midst endless discordance, what mortal ear
Could e'er her peal of perfect concord hear?
Answer, Oh, HAYDN! strike the magic chord!
And, as thou strik'st, reply, and proof afford.

Whene'er thy Genius, flashing native fire,
Bids the soul tremble, with the trembling lyre,
The hunter's clatt'ring hoof, the peasant-shout,
The warrior-onset, or the battle's rout,
Din, clamour, uproar, murder's midnight knell,
Hyæna shrieks, the warhoop scream and yell—
All sounds, however mingled, strange, uncouth,
Resolve to fitness, system, sense, and truth!
To others, noise and jangling; but to thee,
'Tis one grand solemn swell of endless harmony.

When dark and unknown terrors intervene,
And men aghast survey the horrid scene;
Then, when rejoicing fiends flit, gleam, and scowl,
And bid the huge tormented tempest howl;
When fire fraught thunders roll, when whirlwinds rise,
And earthquakes bellow to the frantic skies,
'Till the distracted ear, in sucking gloom,
Suspects the wreck of worlds, and general doom:
Then HAYDN stands, collecting Nature's tears,
And consonance sublime, amid confusion hears.

T. HOLCROFT.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. X.

WE have paid one compliment to French economy; it is to be wished that equal commendation were due to their whole system of politics. But revolutions are but in their pupilage. Mr. Paine and I shall yet set matters to rights.

It is the part of wisdom to profit by experience.—Ye little think, heedless mortals! what wrestlings of mind, watchful days and sleepless nights, we authors and political instructors endure for your sakes. I have long anticipated a revolution on the other side of the Channel, and many a choice plan have I in store for it, if Englishmen will be advised by me.—The following are among the notes in my common place book.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—Let it be better regulated than the *French*—*Apropos* Frequent election of President, that all may have a chance—Let each member have a separate box; number the boxes, and locate the members. The floor of each box to consist of a trap door, from the spring of which, a concealed cord to communicate with the President's box, at the end thereof a handle, marked with a number correspondent with that of the box. These handles to be disposed within reach of the President, that, on occasion, by pulling a cord, an obnoxious member may be dropped into a vault below, as the last resort of discipline, to be dealt with there. This however, never to be adopted, till the milder forms of discipline have failed.

GALLERY—Totally wrong in France—miserable economy indeed!—What an amazing expence must it be to hire such a throng, perhaps at high wages, merely to hiss at, and interrupt, or to clap and applaud, a party; when a hundredth part of the expence, with a little mechanical invention, would answer the same purpose! For instance: a pair of organ-bellowses may be placed to communicate with, and charge with wind, a number light casks, properly disposed. Any child may play the bellowses. A talisman at the foot of the President may command a valve in each of these, which pressed, shall open a vent, and shall produce a complete hissing. A cat-call may be placed in each cask, to heighten the effect. If these be insufficient to drown a speaker, or a party, the boy at the bellows may, at a signal from the President, play a hoarse fiddle. This last, however, should be reserved for applause (being an excellent imitation of clapping) except on particular emergencies; and to distinguish the applauding hoarse fiddle, let the former be accompanied by some imitative sounds produced by the President, by the touch of a few keys before him, opening trumpet pipes, which may be made to pronounce tolerably such words as—"bravo!"—"liberty!"—"equality!"

Jacobin Club—By all means.—Let it sit directly over the heads of the Convention. There must be a tube or conductor, through which papers may be passed from the Jacobin Hall above, to the President's table below. The President of the Convention must likewise sit over a trap door, the spring of which must be at the command of the President of the Club, to enforce obedience to their decrees. If on the receipt of a decree of the Club, requiring him to applaud, or to condemn a speaker, or to drop a member into the vault, the President of the Convention shall disobey, the President of the Club but pulls his cord, and lodges him in the vault. The key of this vault to be kept by the President of the Club. By this arrangement not only the expence, but the delay, uncertainty and danger of an armed force, will be completely avoided. This brings me to

La Guillotine, that paring-knife—that finishing touch, in revolutionary economy.—Indispensable. With regard to the application of it, I would have some plain, uniform criterion. For instance: As every thing depends upon despatch and discrimination, let a shell be found, or a helmet made, which shall exactly fit the head of Citizen Robespierre, Mr. Paine, the Author of the Jockey-Club, or some other known and tried Democrat, and let all suspected heads be proved by this.—Depend upon it, the square head of an Aristocrat will no more fit the smooth, arched concave, than my flat foot shall a Chinese lady's slipper.

As to the Royal Heads, as a different process may be advisable with them, I have been somewhat puzzled to hit on a satisfactory one. The result of my researches is briefly thus:—Since any process of Inquiry, *a priori*, would be attended with a variety of obstacles, difficulties and delays, all or most of which may be avoided by a process *a posteriori*, it is but to pass them through the Mill first, and they shall be as passive and as pliant as a cheese cake.—Question them, accuse them, revile them one part reply, no fancy denial or evasion, no exculpation. You have only to label them with the words "*Tyrant*" and "*Traitor*," spike them up in the market place, let the author of the Jockey Club, in addition to his former labours, write their "*Memoirs*," and, believe me, in spite of their inviolability, they shall rot and stink like the head of a beggar.

JAMAICA SUGARS, of the first Quality—by the Hogshead or Barrel,
French Ditto—by the Hogshead or Barrel,
French Brandy—by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask,
Zant Currants—by the Cask,
Windward-Island Rum—by the Puncheon,
Sherry Wine—of an *approved* Quality—by the Quarter-Cask,
Spanish Indigo—by the Quantity.

NATHAN B. MILLER.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest Bidder, at Little-Rest Hill, in South Kingstown, on Wednesday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, situate in said Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Possession of Mr. Samuel Stanton; said Farm contains, by Estimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Pasture, and Part Arable Land, with a sufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Use of said Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-House in the County of Washington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

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*Christo*r. *Champlin*

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, situated in the Street leading to the Point-Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceased.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to

SIMON NEWTON.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

All Persons having Demands against the Estates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the Estates of either of the above Persons, are desired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Administrator,*

Tiverton, Nov. 7, 1794.

NEW YORK, *October* 23, 1794.

Just published, and to be had at all the Book Stores in NEWPORT, *or of the Author,*

A DISCOURSE, delivered to the NEW YORK SOCIETY, for the Information, and Assistance, of Persons emigrating from Foreign Countries;—at the NEW DUTCH CHURCH, Nassau-Street, on Tuesday, the 21st of October.—By THOMAS DUNN, an EMIGRANT.

"*Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,*
"*Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum complendre formas.*"

"*Had I an hundred Mouths, an hundred Tongues,*
A Voice of Brass, and adamantine Lungs,
Not Half, their monstrous Deeds, could I disclose,
Repeat their Crimes, or count my Country's Woes."

"The Stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one born among you; and thou shalt love him as thyself; For ye were Strangers in the Land of Egypt."—*Lev.* xix. *ver.* 34.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, *for the Information, and Assistance, of Persons emigrating from Foreign Countries.*—

Resolved, That the THANKS OF THIS SOCIETY, be given to the Rev. Mr. THOMAS DUNN; for his excellent DISCOURSE, preached before this Society; at the New Dutch Church, Nassau Street, on Tuesday Evening the 21st of October, 1794.

W. DING, *President,*
S. WAYLAND, *Secretary.*

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchase Policies, than Shares or Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery costs Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number should draw the highest Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a House, subject to a Discount of Five per Cent. A single Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck*'s, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the same would entitle the Possessor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Discount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will cost Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the highest Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a House, subject to a like Discount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck*'s Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Possessor 25,000, free of Discount; besides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 2,000 Dollars for the First Drawn Number, and 20,000 for the Last; understand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has insured a certain Sum except the 20 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Insurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 5000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And understand likewise, that it is not on the Tickets the Insurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Instance, should the Number of your Policy draw the Highest Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25 000 Dollars; for the second highest, 15,000, and so on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck*'s Scale of Policies, shewing you how much they insure on each Prize, so that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum insured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Discount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as distinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the West-Indies, leave not the least room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wish, and discharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1st Capital,	on and for it,		25 000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15,000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3 000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000	on, and	for each,	2000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	1 00
200 of 100,		Ditto,	20
800 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
2000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the First drawn,		—	2,000
For the Last drawn,		—	20,000

☞ ORDERS transmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Post paid, No. 115, Water-Street, New-York, from any Part of the Continent, inclosing Washington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking-House in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Address, by the most safe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New-York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterson's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th share of 50 Policies in Class, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Class, Nine Dollars: And the Register for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Possessor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the First drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the highest Prize,—and 500, for the Last drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permission to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Discount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuse, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be transmitted with the Order.

☞ The above POLICIES are Sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office, Newport.

A Small Tenement of Chambers to LET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

From the (LONDON) *MORNING CHRONICLE.*

TO HAYDN.

WHO is the mighty maker that can trace
Th' eternal lineaments of Nature's face?
'Midst endless diſſonance, what mortal ear
Could e'er her peal of perfect concord hear?
Anſwer, Oh, HAYDN! ſtrike the magic chord!
And, as thou ſtrik'ſt, reply, and proof afford.

Whene'er thy Genius, flaſhing native fire,
Bids the ſoul tremble, with the trembling lyre,
The hunter's clatt'ring hoof, the peaſant-ſhout,
The warrior-oniet, or the battle's rout,
Din, clamour, uproar, murder's midnight knell,
Hyæna ſhrieks, the warhoop ſcream and yell—
All ſounds, however mingled, ſtrange, uncouth,
Reſolve to fitneſs, ſyſtem, ſenſe, and truth!
To others, noiſe and jangling; but to thee,
'Tis one grand ſolemn ſwell of endleſs harmony.

When dark and unknown terrors intervene,
And men aghaſt ſurvey the horrid ſcene;
Then, when rejoicing fiends flit, gleam, and ſcowl,
And bid the huge tormented tempeſt howl;
When fire fraught thunders roll, when whirlwinds
rife,
And earthquakes bellow to the frantic ſkies,
'Till the diſtracted ear, in racking gloom,
Suſpects the wreck of worlds, and general doom;
Then HAYDN ſtands, collecting Nature's tears,
And conſonance ſublime, amid confuſion hears.

T. HOLCROFT.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. X.

WE have paid one compliment to French economy; it is to be wiſhed that equal commendation were due to their whole ſyſtem of politics. But revolutions are but in their pupilage. Mr. Paine and I ſhall yet ſet matters to rights.

It is the part of wiſdom to profit by experience.—Ye little think, heedleſs mortals! what wreſtlings of mind, watchful days and ſleepleſs nights, we authors and political inſtructors endure for your ſakes. I have long anticipated a revolution on the other ſide of the Channel, and many a choice plan have I in ſtore for it, if Engliſhmen will be adviſed by me.—The following are among the notes in my common place book.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—Let it be better regulated than the French—*Apropos* Frequent election of Preſident, that all may have a chance—Let each member have a ſeparate box; number the boxes, and locate the members. The floor of each box to conſiſt of a trap door, from the ſpring of which, a concealed cord to communicate with the Preſident's box, at the end thereof a handle, marked with a number correſpondent with that of the box. Theſe handles to be diſpoſed within reach of the Preſident, that, on occaſion, by pulling a cord, an obnoxious member may be dropped into a vault below, as the laſt reſort of diſcipline, to be dealt with there. This however, never to be adopted, till the milder forms of diſcipline have failed.

GALLERY—Totally wrong in France—miſerable economy indeed!—What an amazing expence muſt it be to hire ſuch a throng, perhaps at high wages, merely to hiſs at, and interrupt, or to clap and applaud, a party; when a hundredth part of the expence, with a little mechanical invention, would anſwer the ſame purpoſe! For inſtance: a pair of organ-bellowſes may be placed to communicate with, and charge with wind, a number light caſks, properly diſpoſed. Any child may play the bellowſes. A taliſman at the foot of the Preſident may command a valve in each of theſe, which preſſed, ſhall open a vent, and ſhall produce a complete hiſſing. A cat-call may be placed in each caſk, to heighten the effect. If theſe be inſufficient to drown a ſpeaker, or a party, the boy at the bellows may, at a ſignal from the Preſident, play a hoarſe fiddle. This laſt, however, ſhould be reſerved for applauſe (being an excellent imitation of clapping) except on particular emergencies; and to diſtinguiſh the applauding hoarſe fiddle, let the former be accompanied by ſome imitative ſounds produced by the Preſident, by the touch of a few keys before him, opening trumpet pipes, which may be made to pronounce tolerably ſuch words as—"bravo!"—"liberty!"—"equality!"

Jacobin Club—By all means.—Let it ſit directly over the heads of the Convention. There muſt be a tube or conductor, through which papers may be paſſed from the Jacobin Hall above, to the Preſident's table below. The Preſident of the Convention muſt likewiſe ſit over a trap door, the ſpring of which muſt be at the command of the Preſident of the Club, to enforce obedience to their decrees. If on the receipt of a decree of the Club, requiring him to applaud, or to condemn a ſpeaker, or to drop a member into the vault, the Preſident of the Convention ſhall diſobey, the Preſident of the Club but pulls his cord, and lodges him in the vault. The key of this vault to be kept by the Preſident of the Club. By this arrangement not only the expence, but the delay, uncertainty and danger of an armed force, will be completely avoided, This brings me to.

La Guillotine, that paring-knife—that finiſhing touch, in revolutionary economy.—Indiſpenſable. With regard to the application of it, I would have ſome plain, uniform criterion. For inſtance: As every thing depends upon deſpatch and diſcrimination, let a ſhell be found, or a helmet made, which ſhall exactly fit the head of Citizen Robeſpierre, Mr. Paine, the Author of the Jockey-Club, or ſome other known and tried Democrat, and let all ſuſpected heads be proved by this.—Depend upon it, the ſquare head of an Ariſtocrat will no more fit the ſmooth, arched concave, than my flat foot ſhall a Chineſe lady's ſlipper.

As to the Royal Heads, as a different proceſs may be adviſeable with them, I have been ſomewhat puzzled to hit on a ſatisfactory one. The reſult of my reſearches is briefly thus:—Since any proceſs of Inquiry, *a priori*, would be attended with a variety of obſtacles, difficulties and delays, all or moſt of which may be avoided by a proceſs *a poſteriori*, it is but to paſs them through the Mill firſt, and they ſhall be as paſſive and as pliant as a cheeſe cake.—Queſtion them, accuſe them, revile them no part reply, no ſaucy denial or evaſion, no exculpation. You have only to label them with the words "*Tyrant*" and "*Traitor*," ſpike them up in the market place, let the author of the Jockey Club, in addition to his former labours, write their "*Memoirs*," and, believe me, in ſpite of their inviolability, they ſhall rot and ſink like the head of a beggar.

JAMAICA SUGARS, of the firſt Quality—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Ditto—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Brandy—by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Zant Currants—by the Caſk,
Windward-Iſland Rum—by the Puncheon,
Sherry Wine—of an *approved* Quality—by the Quarter-Caſk,
Spaniſh Indigo—by the Quantity.

NATHAN B. MILLER.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt Bidder, at Little-Reſt Hill, in South Kingſtown, on Wedneſday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, ſituate in ſaid Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Stanton; ſaid Farm contains, by Eſtimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Paſture, and Part Arable Land, with a ſufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Uſe of ſaid Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-Houſe in the County of Waſhington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Chriſtor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Conſiſting of

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, alſo Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, ſituated in the Street leading to the Point-Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceaſed.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

SIMON NEWTON.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to the Eſtates of either of the above Perſons, are deſired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Adminiſtrator,*

Tiverton, Nov. 7, 1794.

NEW YORK, *October* 27, 1794.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be had at all the Book Stores in NEWPORT, *or of the Author,*

A DISCOURSE, delivered to the NEW YORK SOCIETY, for the Information, and Aſſiſtance, of Perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries;—at the NEW DUTCH CHURCH, Naſſau-Street, on Tueſday the 21ſt of October.—By THOMAS DUNN, an EMIGRANT.

"*Non, mihi ſi linguæ centum ſint, oraque centum,*
"*Ferrea vox, omnes ſcelerum compendre formas.*"

"*Had I an hundred Mouths, an hundred Tongues,*
A Voice of Braſs, and adamantine Lungs,
Not Half, their monſtrous Deeds, could I diſcloſe,
Repeat their Crimes, or count my Country's Woes."

"The Stranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one born among you; and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf: For ye were Strangers in the Land of Egypt."—*Lev.* xix. *ver.* 34.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, *for the Information, and Aſſiſtance, of Perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries.*—

Reſolved, That the THANKS OF THIS SOCIETY, be given to the Rev. Mr. THOMAS DUNN; for his excellent DISCOURSE, preached before this Society; at the New Dutch Church, Naſſau Street, on Tueſday Evening the 21ſt of October, 1794.

W. SING, *Preſident,*
S. WAYLAND, *Secretary.*

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck*'s, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſcount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck*'s Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25 000 Dollars; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck*'s Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt-Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1ſt Capital,	on and for it,		25 000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15,000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3 000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000	on, and for	each,	1000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	100
100 of 100,		Ditto,	20
200 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
1000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the Firſt drawn,		—	1,000
For the Laſt drawn,		—	10,000

☞ ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water-Street, New-York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking-Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New-York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.

☞ The above POLICIES are Sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office, Newport.

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Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.